



**Bicol University College of Agriculture and Forestry
Guinobatan Albay**

Goat Production Management

Members:

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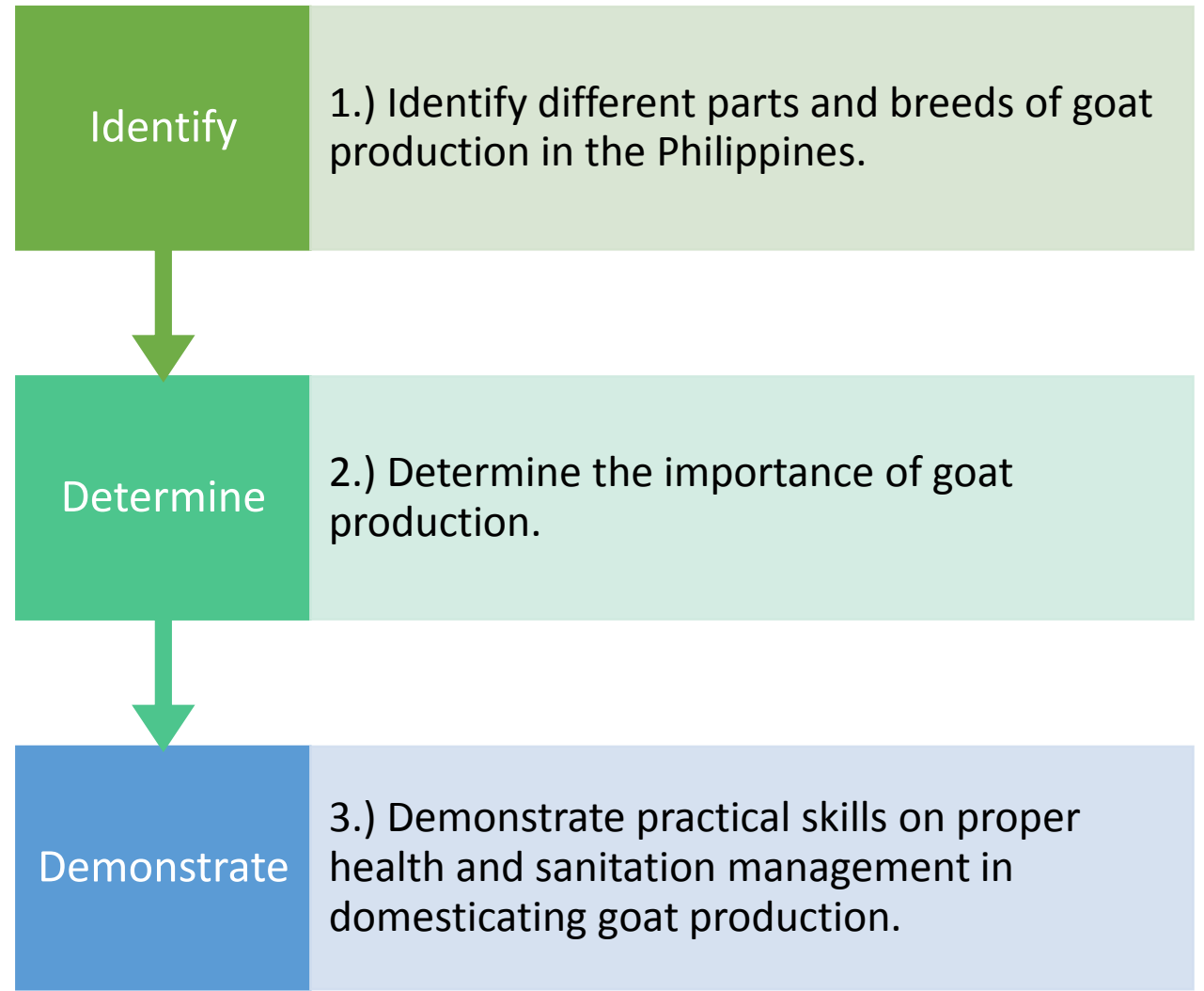
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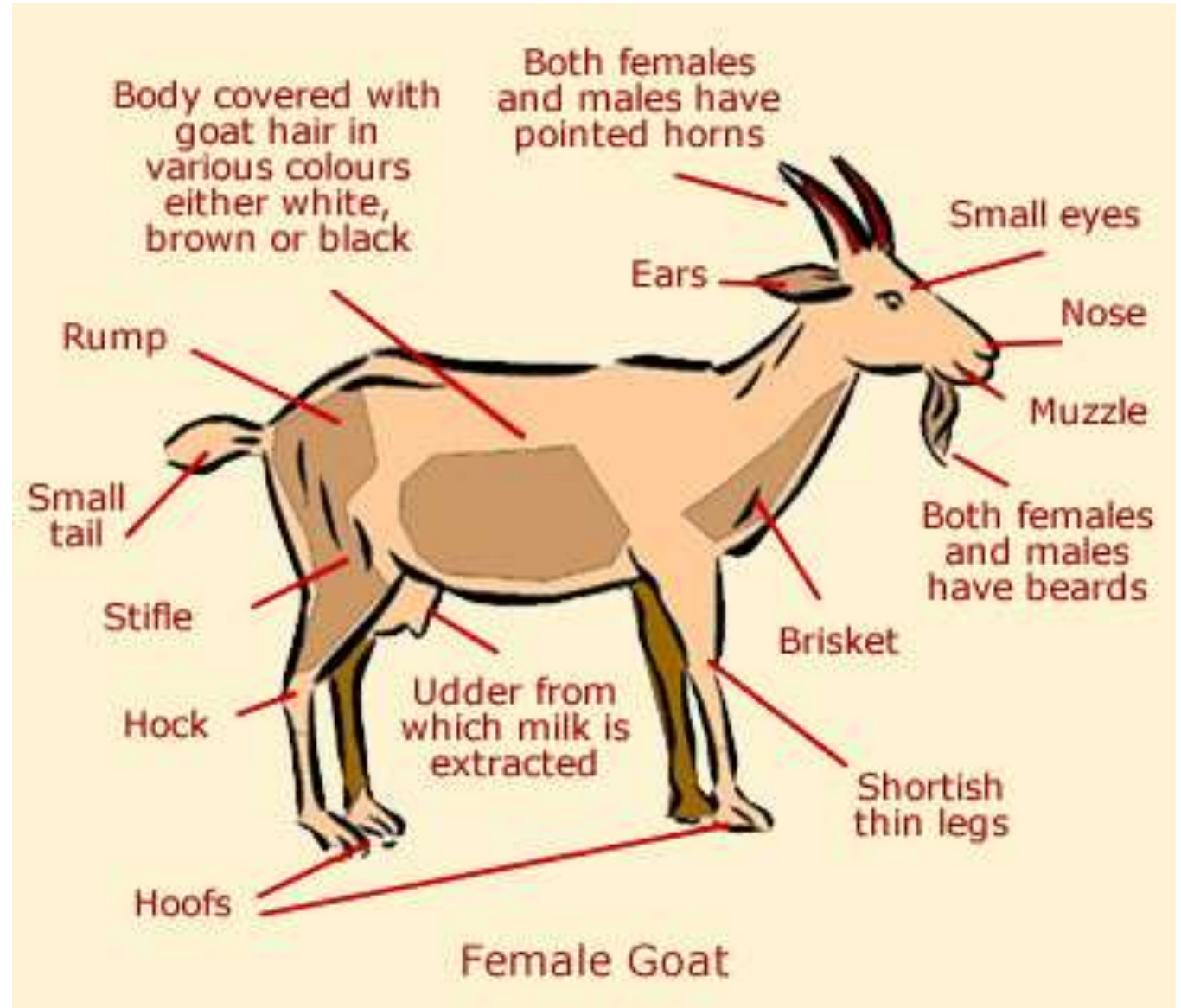
Joseph R. Belen

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Objectives:
At the end of this activity the students are expected to:

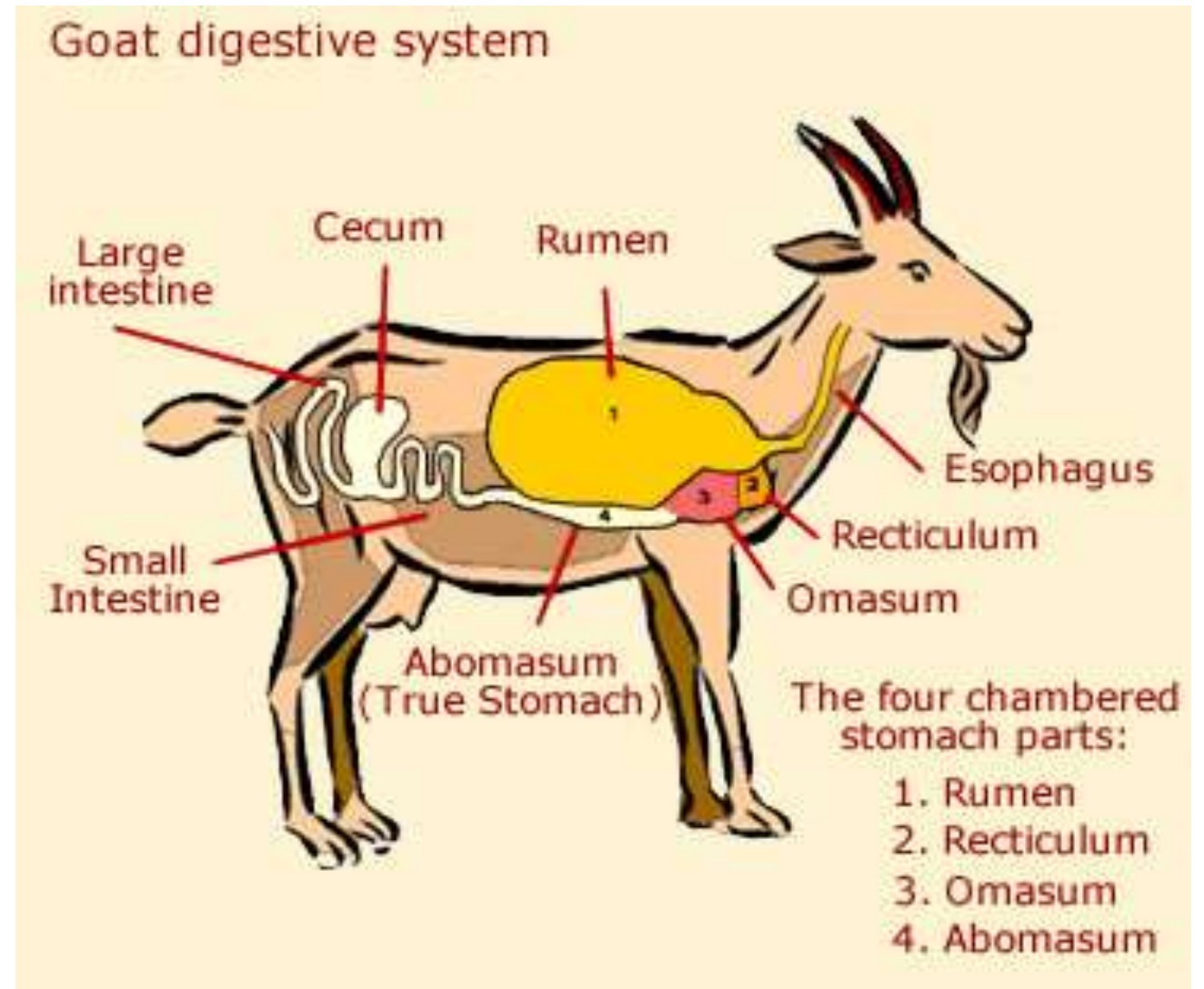


External parts of a Goat



Goat digestive system

- **The four chamber stomach parts:**
- **Rumen:** This is the largest of the four stomach compartments of ruminant animals.
- **Reticulum:** This compartment, also known as the 'hardware stomach' or 'honeycomb', is located just below the entrance of the esophagus into the stomach.
- **Omasum:** This compartment, also known as the 'many plies', consists of many folds or layers of tissue that grind up feed ingesta and remove some of the water from the feed.
- **Abomasum:** This compartment is more often considered the 'true stomach' of ruminant animals. It functions similarly to human stomachs.



Breeds of Livestock - Philippine Goats

■ Philippine

There are two varieties of Philippine goats raised for meat production. The coarse haired type is cream, tan or light brown and usually polled. The fine hair variety is black or brown and may have a white belt. This variety is usually horned. These goats are thought to have originated from the Katjang breed.



Breeds of Livestock - Philippine Goats

Most Filipino farmers are the Philippine strain (also known as the common goat) and the Dadiangas goat (which originated from General Santos City). Some farmers are also raising exotic breeds, which include Anglo-Nubian, Toggenburg, Saanen, French Alpine, and Boer.

Central Visayas has the most number of goats, accounting for 15 percent of the total, according to the University of Asia and the Pacific. Southern Mindanao closely trailed (13 percent), then by Ilocos (12 percent), and Western Visayas (11 percent). The rest are distributed throughout the country.



Breeds to Raise

There are many breeds of goat worldwide but the available breeds in the Philippines are as follows:

- Dadiangas
- Native
- Anglo Nubians
- Boer
- Saanen
- Toggenburg
- Alpine



Dadaingas

- characterized by a straight head face, erect ears, and hairy thighs.
- They were comparable to the Anglo-Nubian upgrades in terms of body weight, height, and body length
- However, they were significantly taller, larger, and heavier with relatively large udder than the native goats



Native

- Its color is red, black or white or a combination of this colors.
- Natives are stocky and small, weighing only 25 kilograms on the average when they mature.
- Have erect ears



Anglo Nubians

- The ears are long, broad and pendulous. The face is convex and the forehead is particularly prominent.
- They have a fine tapering muzzle and flat nostrils
- The backline may have a dip behind the withers and a gentle rise to the hips.
- Anglo-Nubians may or may not have horns at birth.



Boer

- Boer goats commonly have distinctive brown heads and white bodies. Some goats can also be completely white or brown colored.
- They possess long, pendulous ears like the Nubian goats.
- As compared to other goat breeds, Boer does are reported to have superior mothering skills.
- Usually a mature Boer buck weights about 110 to 135 kg and a mature doe weights about 90 to 100 kg.



Saanen

- Mainly Saanen goats are of white colored. But sometimes biscuit colored goats can be seen.
- There may some black spots in the nose, ears and udder of this goat.
- The ears are straight to upwards.
- Generally they have no horns.
- Small sized legs.
- Udder become very big sized.
- Long sized neck.
- Their whole body is covered with small sized hair.



Toggenburg

- They have soft, fine, short or medium length hair and their hair is laying flat.
- Their color is solid, varying from light fawn to dark chocolate with no preference for any shade.
- Toggenburg goats possess a general Swiss Marked pattern with various dilutions, and there are distinct white markings on their body.
- Wattles are often present in Toggenburg goat breed, which is a small rudimentary nubs of skin located on each side of the neck. And white spot may be present at root of wattles or in that area if no wattles are present.
- They have erect ears which are carried forward.



Alpine

- This breed is mostly used for commercial milk production.
- They are very graceful and they are the only goat breed which has upright (medium or short) ears.
- Their face become straight with a roman nose and are of white, black, brown and various mixed colored.

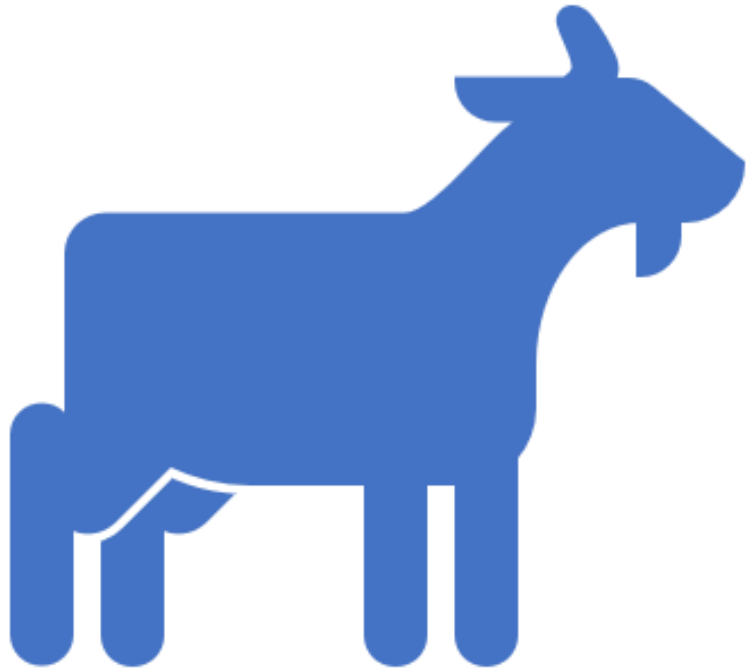
Goat Farming

Rearing of goats is profitable business. Generally, goat farming means rearing goats for the purpose of harvesting milk, meat and fiber. At present, goat farming has become a profitable business and it requires a very low investment because of multi-functional utility.

Importance of goat farming

- You can produce a wide variety of products from goats, such as milk, meat, fiber, manure etc.
- Goat's milk is used for producing full cream goat powder, skimmed goat milk powder, goat butter, goat milk cream, fresh goat milk etc.
- Goat meat is a great source of consumable meat which is very tasty, nutritious and healthy.
- And goat's wool is being used in many purposes and skin of goat plays a vital role in leather industry.

Goat Biosecurity



Biosecurity (biological safety and well-being) is the management practice that prevents infectious diseases from being carried into a herd or onto a premises. The goal of a biosecurity program is to prevent the transmission of disease-causing agents to animals by direct or indirect means. Effective biosecurity management practices are designed to prevent the spread of disease by minimizing movement of biological organisms and their vectors onto and within premises. These management practices are based on the principle that it is easier to prevent disease than treat or react to a problem caused by disease.

Disease: Its Causes and How It Is Spread



One of the first steps that must be taken to implement a biosecurity program is to learn what causes disease so illness can be prevented. Diseases and ill health are caused by bacteria such as those that cause caseous lymphadenitis; by viruses as in the case of caprine arthritis encephalitis; or by parasites such as coccidia. The spread of disease is multifactorial. It depends on host factors (health, immune status, etc.), environmental factors (temperature, stocking rate, pasture condition, etc.), and the disease agent itself. The key to a good biosecurity program is to break the transmission of disease or minimize its effect.

Issues that must be considered in the spread or transmission of diseases in a goat herd are:

1. The introduction of diseased goats or healthy goats incubating the diseases, also known as carrier animals.
2. The possibility of contamination by vehicles, equipment, clothing, and other contaminated inanimate objects.
3. Proper and timely disposal of carcasses of dead animals.
4. Proper management of feedstuffs and water to ensure they do not become contaminated.
5. The proper handling of manure.
6. The control of non-livestock vectors (birds, rodents, insects, cats, etc.).

Health Alerts

HEALTHY GOATS

SIGNS OF ILLNESS

Good appetite

Poor appetite

Shiny coat

Dull coat, hair falling out

Sociable

Isolation

Bright and shiny eyes

Runny eyes

Firm pelleted stool

Diarrhea

Normal body temperature 103.1° – 104.9°F

Fever 105.8°F or higher; hypothermia below 98°F

No swelling in any body extremity

Swelling in any body part

Chewing cud

Not chewing cud

Alert

Lethargic



End of discussion..

Thank you!!